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sources Pakistan has accepted the Indian contention that the disputed one-and-a-half-square-mile Kashmir territory known as Thako Chak, 20 miles west of Jammu, the territories along the international border south of Kashmir. Under the peace agreement signed between the leaders of the two

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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2 UN Assembly Votes Back African Rule in Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7 (UPI).—The General Assembly, over Western objections, today approved two resolutions designed to bring about African majority rule in Rhodesia.

The assembly voted 111 to four, with nine abstentions, to call on Britain to arrange for a constitutional conference that would include all political elements in Rhodesia.

It then voted 93 to eight, with 23 abstentions, on a proposal that would extend existing sanctions against Rhodesia to South Africa.

U.S. Seeking MBFR Talks Within Year

(Continued from Page 1)

portedly warned of the need to guard against this possibility. But the sources added, the general thrust of his words displayed optimism about the prospects of the conference advancing the interests of the West.

However, the meeting did reveal that the NATO allies are still not completely unanimous over the best format for the security conference. In other speeches, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel flatly endorsed the so-called three-stage model proposed by France, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain indicated that his government is leaning in the same direction.

The French proposal calls for opening the conference with a meeting of the foreign ministers from all participating countries. This meeting would set up committees to deal with the various agenda items, and after the completion of their work, there would be another high-level meeting, probably at the foreign minister level.

Mr. Rogers said that the United States opposes, at this time, a Soviet proposal for a three-stage conference ending with a meeting of heads of government. As to the French plan, U.S. sources quoted Mr. Rogers as saying the United States considered it a possibility but wanted to reserve its final decision.

Plan for E. Germany

In another development, West Germany's three allies with rights in Germany as wartime victors—the United States, Britain and France—acknowledged that they have a concerted plan for pursuing diplomatic relations with East Germany.

As outlined by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, the three will open preliminary contacts with East Germany after the signing of the treaty establishing relations between the two Germanys on Dec. 21. However, none of the three will move to the stage of actually opening relations until after the treaty is ratified by the West German parliament, a process that will not be completed until April or May.

It also became known today that the three Western Allies have agreed to a West German plan to fudge or blur the question of East German recognition.

West Germany fears that formal acknowledgments of diplomatic recognition would buttress East German claims to total sovereignty and thereby prejudice hopes of holding open the possibility of eventual German reunification. Therefore, Bonn proposes a plan under which its allies would establish relations with the East Germans and open diplomatic missions in East Berlin, while, at the same time, avoiding a formal declaration of recognition.

In his speech to the council, Mr. Scheel spelled this out by saying: "We would welcome it if member countries would forgo express and formal declarations of recognition and, in particular, the transmission of such declarations to East Germany... There is no legal need for this transmission. Politically, it might give rise to misunderstandings over the meaning of recognition."

"Great Favor"

Mr. Scheel also said West Germany would regard it as a "great favor" if the other NATO countries allowed it to be the first to open a mission in East Germany. Most of the NATO members, including the Big Three, are expected to honor this request. But at least two, Denmark and Norway, are planning quick recognition, and it is not clear whether this will cause them to have embassies in East Germany before Bonn.

In all of today's discussions, the one element of real conflict involved criticisms by the United States and Britain of Denmark for its tentative plans to make reductions in its armed forces. The projected Danish move is regarded as a weakening of NATO military resources and a potentially dangerous precedent for the alliance.

In reply, Danish Defense Minister Kjeld Olesen told newsmen that his government understood the reasons for the criticism and considered it as well-intended. However, he insisted that domestic financial considerations left Denmark no option and said that more efficient use of personnel would minimize the effect of the reduction on NATO defenses.

Premier Jack Lynch called for a "massive response" to demonstrate to Northern Ireland's Protestant majority that it would get equal treatment if Ulster were united to Ireland.

At the polls, the only visible protest was made by a Catholic father of 17 children who shouted a biblical message until he was marched away by police.

U.S. Seeking MBFR Talks Within Year

and Portugal and condemn the U.S. government's importation of Rhodesian chrome and nickel.

After the Labor party election victory in Australia, the delegation of Australia switched its votes from "no" on the sanctions resolution and an abstention on the constitutional draft to "yes" votes in both cases.

Australia thus broke ranks with the Western voting pattern. New Zealand, which also used to vote with the Western nations and which also had a Labor party victory in recent elections, changed its previous stands to abstentions.

In an action last night, the Security Council, with the Soviet Union abstaining and China not participating, approved a further extension of UN contacts with South Africa on the future of South-West Africa.

The vote was 13 in favor, none against.

It came on an Argentine draft that would require Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to continue his "valuable efforts" to secure self-determination and eventual independence for South-West Africa, a territory the UN has named Namibia and where it claims jurisdiction.

Mr. Waldheim's new mandate is limited to next April 30, by which date he is required to report back to the council.

East Germany's new UN observer, Horst Grunert, attended his first meeting of the Security Council and received a warm greeting from the Soviet Union. Other members of the 15-nation council did not take note of Mr. Grunert's presence.

Pessimism Grips Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

changes in the draft accord in unusually moderate language.

The Saigon Saigon delegate, Nguyen Xuan Phong, said, "Never before were the chances for peace as great as they are at the present time." More specifically, Saigon dropped its earlier language demanding "formal assurances" of a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Mr. Phong said the North Vietnamese "should decide to withdraw back to North Vietnam all their troops currently operating in South Vietnam"—a number put between 145,000 and 300,000. In wording that suggested a possible way around the troop withdrawal impasse, he noted that "with regard to problems between North Vietnam and South Vietnam, they should be settled without difficulty on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal non-interference."

However, Nguyen Minh Vy, Hanoi's deputy negotiator, said that Saigon's demands for some form of North Vietnamese commitment on troop withdrawal had "again forced the negotiations into deadlock."

The subdued mood of the day was further reinforced by the failure of the French Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann, to comment on the luncheon to which he invited Mr. Kissinger today at the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Schumann is well known for his aversion to pessimism.

New Saigon Warning

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese government said this morning that "it is determined not to be part of any agreement" to end the war "that does not explicitly, in black ink on white paper, require the total withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops."

In a broadcast on the state-owned Saigon radio, the government issued its strongest and most explicit warning that it would refuse to honor any peace accord worked out in Paris that did not satisfy South Vietnam on this point.

"If the South Vietnamese government, the sole and unique legal government in the South, does not sign the agreement, then any peace treaty concluded is just a paper headed for the waste basket, for the South Vietnamese government will not recognize it; the South Vietnamese government will not abide by it," the broadcast said.

Russia Asked On IRA Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

the constitutional change was expected to be approved.

Voters also were asked to approve the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18.

All of the major political parties supported the change and the head of the Catholic Church in Ireland has said that the special status granted by the constitution is a meaningless phrase. In County Cork, a church magazine urged voters to abstain.

Premier Jack Lynch called for a "massive response" to demonstrate to Northern Ireland's Protestant majority that it would get equal treatment if Ulster were united to Ireland.

At the polls, the only visible protest was made by a Catholic father of 17 children who shouted a biblical message until he was marched away by police.



WAITING IT OUT—Pilot naps in cockpit of F-4 jet fighter on flight deck of aircraft carrier Saratoga in Gulf of Tonkin recently. Pilots spend many hours like this, waiting in combat-ready aircraft to take off if enemy MIGs endanger U.S. ph

B-52s Concentrate Attacks On Enemy Trucks Near DMZ

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (AP).—B-52s dropped more than 600 tons of bombs around the Demilitarized Zone in one of the heaviest raids of the renewed air war, the U.S. command reported today.

In support of northern operations, the U.S. command directed a score of B-52s to a big enemy truck park concealed by foliage six miles north of the DMZ. About 15 other Stratofortresses struck within a 10-mile radius of the target between noon yesterday and noon today, the command said.

It gave no report of damage, but one source said there was a heavy concentration of trucks in the area. Sources said recent raids have virtually blocked mountain passes from the southern region of North Vietnam into the Ho Chi Minh Trail for the time being, freeing the B-52s to hit at supply concentrations near the DMZ.

Smaller U.S. tactical jets flew 30 sorties over North Vietnam's southern panhandle in the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. yesterday. Navy pilots reported destroying 15 trucks and a railroad bridge in the northern part of the panhandle.

In air action over South Vietnam, U.S. tactical jets flew 85 strikes in the northern military region out of a total of 217 for the 24 hours ending at dawn today. South Vietnamese attack planes were reported to have flown 158 sorties, but no breakdown was given on areas of operation.

A military source explained that had weather hindered observation of strike results and that a great part of the raids hit behind enemy lines, where there is no opportunity for ground observation.

Ground War

On the ground, South Vietnamese paratroopers, expanding their control of northernmost Quang Tri Province, reported overrunning an underground fortress big enough to accommodate an enemy regiment.

Military spokesmen said 30

Ship Is Blown Up At Phnom Penh, Seven Are Killed

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 7 (AP).—Communist frogmen blew up a small freighter in Phnom Penh's port in the dark hours of this morning, killing four persons and wounding 14, authorities reported. Three of the four frogmen were killed by sentries, a military police source said.

The vessel, the Bright Star, owned by Star Line Ltd. of Hong Kong, arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday with 1,800 tons of general cargo. It was the fourth foreign-flag ship sabotaged in Phnom Penh in the last four months.

Officials said the 2,801-ton freighter was at a pier in the Tonle Sap River when the ship's watch and Cambodian armed guards aboard spotted two pairs of frogmen swimming around it about 1:15 a.m. The sentries shot at the frogmen and called in demolition experts to search the ship.

The explosive experts found one large block of plastic explosives attached to the hull of the ship and disarmed it.

About 3:15 a.m., another block surfaced and at that it was mistaken for a frogman. When one of the sentries picked it up, the plastic exploded in his hands, killing him, two other Cambodians and a Chinese sailor. The rest of the ship's 33 crewmen were not injured.

Lon Nol 'Improving'

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Three U.S. Army doctors have reported that Cambodia's President Lon Nol is recovering well from a stroke suffered in February, 1971, which left him with a difficulty in walking and a speech impediment.

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No GI Death In Combat During Week

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The U.S. command announced today that no Americans were killed in action in Vietnam last week for the second consecutive week. But it said 11 Americans died from non-combat causes, one was missing or captured and seven were wounded.

South Vietnamese battlefront deaths were the lowest since the start of North Vietnam's offensive on March 30.

It was the fourth consecutive week since mid-September that U.S. command reported Americans killed in action.

The Saigon command reported 355 South Vietnamese soldiers killed, 1,399 wounded and 47 missing in action week. It claimed 1,247 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed.

M. le Mediateur—That's French For Ombudsman

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP).—Frustrated to have an ombudsman, as dependent official to whom citizens can complain of administrative injustices, the government announced today.

The "mediator," as he will be called in France, will report to the British pattern, receive complaints through members of both houses of the French Parliament.

Government spokesman Philippe Leclerc explained the possibility of direct appeal to mediator's office by the citizen had been rejected for fear would be swamped by demands.

The laws establishing the mediator may be voted before the next elections expected in March. Leclerc said. The government, name the mediator named after the laws were passed.

The ombudsman idea—originated in Scandinavia where the office has proved powerful one, with the right to have the right to question levels of administration.

Swedish Rail Crash

SODERTALJE, Sweden (Reuters).—Five persons killed and at least 17 injured as an express train and a local passenger train collided today this town on the southern of Stockholm, railroad said.

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	—	Clear
ANNE ARBOR	—	Fair
ATLANTA	12	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	12	Partly Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	12	Cloudy
BOSTON	12	Cloudy
BUFFALO	12	Cloudy
CHICAGO	12	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	12	Cloudy
CLEVELAND	12	Cloudy
DALLAS	12	Cloudy
DENVER	12	Cloudy
DETROIT	12	Cloudy
HOUSTON	12	Cloudy
KANSAS CITY	12	Cloudy
LAKE CHARLES	12	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	Cloudy
MEMPHIS	12	Cloudy
MILWAUKEE	12	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	12	Cloudy
MOBILE	12	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	Cloudy
MOSCOW	12	Cloudy
MUNICH	12	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	Cloudy
NEWARK	12	Cloudy
PHILADELPHIA	12	Cloudy
PITTSBURGH	12	Cloudy
PORTLAND	12	Cloudy
RICHMOND	12	Cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	12	Cloudy
SEATTLE	12	Cloudy
SPRINGFIELD	12	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	12	Cloudy
TAMPA	12	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	Cloudy
WICHITA	12	Cloudy

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Assistant Secretaries Going

Major Shake-Up Is Reported
U.S. Interior Department

By William M. Blair

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The administration has ordered a major shake-up of the U.S. Interior Department, with three assistant secretaries, the two top officials of

the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the director of the National Park Service, the commissioner of reclamation and the departmental solicitor reported to have been dismissed in the shake-up.

President Nixon and the Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C.B. Morton, were expected to announce the dismissals soon, along with widespread changes in lower-level posts.

According to informed sources, the personnel actions followed Mr. Nixon's decision to retain Mr. Morton as secretary of the department during his second term.

The shake-up was regarded by observers as one of the most sweeping in any cabinet department in years.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon was reported to be prepared to push in Congress his reorganization plan, which would include a Department of Natural Resources.

A Dozen Agencies

The proposed new department would absorb the Department of the Interior and would bring together natural resources functions now apportioned among a dozen or more agencies.

The magnitude of the dismissals is much greater than those that followed President Nixon's dismissal of Walter J. Hickel as secretary two years ago after Mr. Hickel criticized the President for alienating youth and ignoring cabinet members. At that time, only a handful of Mr. Hickel's close aides were involved.

Mr. Morton, a former member of Congress from Maryland, succeeded Mr. Hickel.

All those dismissed are presidential appointees except the director of the National Park Service. In addition to filling these posts, Mr. Nixon has the office of under secretary of the interior to fill. This post has been vacant since the death of William T. Pecora earlier this year.

The assistant secretaries dismissed include Harrison E. Loesch, who had been in charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He was a target of militant Indians who occupied and ransacked the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington last month.

Mr. Loesch favored evicting the Indians by force, but the White House overruled that approach for negotiations.

Along with Mr. Loesch, pro forma resignations were picked up from the commissioner of Indian Affairs, Louis R. Bruce, an Ogala Sioux-Mohawk, and his deputy, John O. Crow. These men have been at loggerheads over Indian programs. After the take-over of the Indian Affairs building, Mr. Crow denounced Mr. Bruce as a poor administrator. Indian leaders have charged that Mr. Crow was put in the bureau by Secretary Morton to "keep a lid" on Mr. Bruce.

The 800 Indians who barricaded the department's building called for the ouster of Mr. Loesch and Mr. Crow.

Perhaps the major surprise in the dismissals was that of George B. Hartog Jr., director of the National Park Service. Mr. Hartog has come under fire recently from some conservationists for what they term the overcrowding and deterioration of some national outdoor preserves.

Some Goals Fulfilled

Mr. Hartog, whose resignation is effective Dec. 31, said he felt he had accomplished some of his goals in making parks and other preserves more available to the public for outdoor recreation.

The other officials dismissed were regarded by environmentalists and other critics of the department as more attuned to the exploitation of natural resources than to efforts to protect and save such resources as land, water and energy.

These officials are:

● Hollis M. Dole, assistant secretary for mineral resources, who had been a director of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Resources.

● James R. Smith, assistant secretary for water resources and management, a former executive of the Northern Natural Gas Co. of Omaha.

● Ellis M. Armstrong, commissioner of reclamation.

● Mitchell Melish, solicitor.

These men had major support from Western members of Congress.

Five-Year Term
Given Sailor for
Forrestal Arson

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7 (AP).—A naval judge today found Seaman Apprentice Jeffrey Allison, 19, guilty of arson, sabotage and endangering a vessel in the \$7.5-million fire that swept the aircraft carrier Forrestal here July 10.

The judge, Capt. William D. Neely, sentenced Allison to five years in prison and ordered that he be given a bad-conduct discharge.

The seaman could have been sentenced to life imprisonment, but the prosecutor asked a maximum of 30 years for what constituted the most damaging act of sabotage in U.S. Navy history. No one was injured, but the blaze aboard the big carrier delayed its departure for Mediterranean duty for two months. The quarters of the ship's admiral were the most badly damaged part of the vessel.

Capt. Neely also found Allison guilty of charges of possessing LSD and mescaline.



SNOOPY IN TOYLAND—Two-year-old Shannon nuzzling up to an eight-foot beagle in Oklahoma shop.

Some Traditional Liberals

Democratic Coalition Formed
To Curb 'New-Politics' Wing

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A coalition including supporters of the losing candidates for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination launched a new action group yesterday, designed to bring defunct Democrats back to the party fold.

The group, called the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, includes some traditional Democratic liberals who worked and campaigned actively for Sen. George McGovern but who said they want no part of his "new politics" backers.

Sen. J. W. Watterberg, former aide to President Lyndon B. Johnson and earlier this year to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., said the group is neutral in the approaching showdown over chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

But key members of the new coalition, listed in a kickoff membership advertisement today in The New York Times and The Washington Post, have been active in the drive to dump Sen. McGovern's hand-picked committee chairman, Mrs. Jean Westwood.

Dump Westwood

They include Robert Keefe, a consultant to the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO, who is regarded as the chief strategist and organizer of the dump-Westwood effort.

Others on the list of organizers or sponsors are Max M. Kampman and William Connell, two close political advisers of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn.; Eugene L. Wyman, a Los Angeles lawyer; Walter R. Shorenstein, a San Francisco businessman; and S. Harrison Dogole, a Philadelphia businessman, all key Humphrey fund raisers.

Members of Congress include Rep. Thomas S. Foley, D. Wash., a Jackson ally who later campaigned for Sen. McGovern; Rep. James G. O'Hara, D. Mich., chairman of the rules committee for the 1972 convention; Rep. James V. Stanton, D. Ohio, and Rep. Richard W. Bolling, D. Mo.

Mr. Watterberg and Rep. Foley both said they personally favor Robert Strauss of Texas, the former party treasurer and close friend of former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, to succeed Mrs. Westwood.

But as an organization, Mr.

Watterberg said, "it's the ADA."

The new coalition marked its kickoff with some attacks on another Democratic action group, Americans for Democratic Action.

Mr. Watterberg charged the ADA with practicing "guilt by association" against Mr. Strauss by circulating an article from the liberal Texas Observer quoting a Texas saying that "when Connally eats watermelon, Strauss spits seeds."

"If there's a splinter group in the Democratic party, it's the ADA," Mr. Watterberg said. "ADA no longer represents the mainstream of the Democratic party."

Several sponsors of the new coalition said they had been ADA members, but quit.

Mr. Watterberg said he and about a dozen others started talking in early September about the need for an anti-"new-politics" coalition to recapture the Democratic party. But they decided to do nothing publicly, he said, because they "in no way wanted to be perceived as undermining George McGovern."

Among the functions of the new group, he said, may be publishing "voting records," establishing local chapters, supporting candidates and other organizational chores.

Officials Shut Out

Rep. O'Hara and several others complained that the takeover of the party machinery by McGovernites in the 1972 presidential primaries and caucuses shut out party officials more attuned to average Democratic voters, whose support ultimately was lost in the November election.

Austin Ranney, a professor at the University of Wisconsin and a member of the party reform commission headed by Sen. McGovern, said he favors continuation of most reforms. But he said he would eliminate quotas for special population groups and drop the barriers erected in 1972 against wider participation of elected officials.

Richard Schiffer, vice-president of the Maryland State Board of Education called the practice of grass-roots political activism "an upper-middle-class sport" in which average Democrats lost out. But he said he favored most of the 1972 reforms. The task for the new group, he said, is to get traditional liberal Democrats to go out and work as zealously as the new-politics activists had done.

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Church Body
In U.S. Votes
Reform PlanBlack Named Leader
Of National Council

By Eleanor Blau

DALLAS, Dec. 7 (AP).—The General Assembly of the National Council of Churches voted itself out of existence yesterday by approving a broad reorganization of the 22-year-old council.

The plan, overwhelmingly approved by the assembly's 850 delegates, is designed to streamline operations of the council, which is composed of 38 Protestant and Orthodox denominations. The aim is to centralize the council's decision-making but, at the same time, have it represent a broader spectrum of its constituents.

The plan was implemented after the ninth triennial assembly adjourned its four-day session today.

A black churchman, the Rev. W. Sterling Cary of New York, was elected today to the presidency of the National Council. Mr. Cary, 45, an executive of the metropolitan area of the United Church of Christ, succeeds Dr. Cynthius Wedel, a Washington, D.C., Episcopalian, as head of the organization.

Minority Complaints

The reorganization comes at a time when many of the 33 member denominations have moved to streamline their own structures to try to make them more responsive to grass-roots interests.

It was devised following the 1969 assembly in Detroit at which minority groups took over the agenda with various demands. At that time, delegates complained that the council failed to place minority-group delegates in positions of power and that it had become too bureaucratic.

Under the council reorganization, power over programs and budgets is centralized in a governing board the 350 members of which will be chosen in accordance with quota systems.

Delegations from each denomination are to be approximately half lay people, one-quarter women and one-eighth under the age of 35. They also are to represent the racial and ethnic composition of their denomination.

Each board member will be assigned to one of five sections reflecting particular areas of concern, such as "human need"—including poverty, racial injustice and drug addiction—"changes in society"—including ecology, church-state relations and church investment policies—and economic.

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Each board member will be assigned to one of five sections reflecting particular areas of concern, such as "human need"—including poverty, racial injustice and drug addiction—"changes in society"—including ecology, church-state relations and church investment policies—and economic.

Town Is Flushed With Success
By Brick Trick on Waste Water

CERRY HILL, N.J., Dec. 7 (AP).—Six months ago, Mrs. Tilly Spetgong walked into a City Council meeting carrying a brick. Councilman Steve Morgan ducked under his desk.

"He must have thought I was going to throw it," she said. "but all I wanted was to put one into every toilet tank in town." To save water, she explained.

The unusual proposal was approved, and this small residential community across the Delaware River from Philadelphia was thus to become probably the first town in America with a brick in every toilet.

The idea is that the brick will take up space in the toilet tank, displacing a small amount of water that is not necessary for flushing.

"It was a wacky idea that got people laughing and also made them aware that people pollute and people can conserve," said Mrs. Spetgong, a 44-year-old mother of two and a member of the town's Conservation Advisory Board.

"If the average family of four flushes a total of 20 times a day we would save 34 million gallons of water every year in Cherry Hill."

The project cost \$2,000—to buy 34,000 extra-hard beige bricks, the kind that won't break up in any kind of water, for every toilet in the town's 17,000 homes.

U.S. High Court Says Tenants
Can Sue If Blacks Barred

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that apartment tenants have the same right as rejected Negro applicants to sue their landlords on charges of racial discrimination.

The person on the landlord's blacklist is not the only victim of discriminatory housing practices," Justice William O. Douglas said for the court.

Justice Douglas said that the 1968 federal fair housing law recognized that whites may have the same legal stake in securing decent housing as the blacks who are the direct objects of racial bias.

Suit by Tenants

The decision, which reinstated a suit brought by tenants of a San Francisco apartment complex, was a victory also for the Department of Justice and Housing and Urban Development.

According to the government, broadened access to the federal courts could enlist large numbers of "private attorneys general" to help untrained federal agencies enforce the law.

Private civil rights lawyers joined government attorneys in telling the high court that private suits by rejected black applicants would be far less effective than tenant suits. They noted that blacks may be forced by circumstance to abandon litigation after moving on and settling in housing where they are more welcome.

Although the case before the court involved only a large apartment complex, the reasoning of the court could extend similar rights to occupants of a tightly managed residential development.

Plaintiffs in the suit were two tenants, one white and one black. The landlord, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., denied discrimination and pointed to a black occupancy of 1 percent. The black tenant said he was a victim of tokenism and was entitled to more integrated living.

The white tenant said he was deprived of the social benefits of living in an integrated community, missed business and professional advantages flowing from living with members of minority groups and was "stigmatized" as a resident of a "white ghetto."

In another action, the court ruled that unions cannot fine workers who quit the union during a strike and return to their jobs.

The 8-1 decision, written by Justice Douglas, held that a union has no more control over a former member "than it has over the man in the street."

The case involved a strike in 1968-69 by the Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO, against the Nashua, N.H., plant of the International Paper Box Machine Co. All but one member of the local voted to strike and, after the strike started, the members agreed that defectors were subject to a \$2,000 fine.

Thirty-one members eventually quit the union during the lengthy strike and went back to work. The local tried to fine them a day's wages for each day worked.

Johnson Donates
Part of Ranch,
Home to Public

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The ranch home of former President Lyndon B. Johnson and more than 200 acres of the Johnson Ranch in Texas are being donated to the public, the Interior Department has announced.

Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton said that the National Park Service will begin work at once on a project to interpret the "Life of a President" in exhibits at the Johnson home and at other sites in Texas.

Mr. Johnson and his wife will continue to live in the home and tours will be limited to the exterior of most of the buildings on the ranch.

The donation by the former President includes 201.37 acres of his ranch, including the house and adjacent buildings and eight grazing and crop fields. The donated property includes a four-mile stretch along the north bank of the Pedernales River.

In 1969, Congress authorized the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, consisting of Mr. Johnson's boyhood home in Johnson City and his birthplace at Stonewall, which is on the eastern edge of the LBJ Ranch. The site was opened in early 1970 and has attracted 668,000 visitors, officials said.

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Bright Dream Fades for Apollo Scientists

By David Lamb

COCOA BEACH, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—Al Holstead, a 52-year-old engineer, fondly remembers the pride and elation of being part of a team that once numbered 200,000 persons, and, step by step, fulfilled President Kennedy's goal of putting an American on the moon first.

In 15 years, Mr. Holstead worked on the Mercury, Gemini and Apollo space projects. "There was something to be done, something to be learned," he said. Now Mr. Holstead, an aerospace engineer who has been unemployed for two years, is careful to point out that he feels little bitterness.

He has lost his house, his car, his credit, his \$19,000-a-year salary. His wife earns \$4,000 a year as an office clerk, the sole income for the Holsteads, who live in a rundown, three-room rented home.

"We cut as many corners as we can," Mr. Holstead said, "and we scrape by. We skip some meals

and that helps. Let's face it, though, I knew the program was going to end sometime. But when you poured so much of yourself into it, it's not so easy to accept."

From California to Florida, thousands of aerospace scientists, engineers and technicians have gone through the same experience.

At nearby Cape Kennedy, there were once 26,000 jobs. The total today is 15,400, and after Apollo-17 has marked the scheduled end of the U.S. exploration of the moon, 900 more persons will be let go, with about 5,000 more to go by the mid-1970s.

The biggest recession occurred in 1969, when an aerospace cutback followed the Apollo-11 flight, forcing 10,000 families to leave space towns as Cocoa Beach, Titusville and Cape Canaveral, towns that grew up with the space age.

"Our economy is in transition," said James E. Hart, state employment service manager in Cocoa Beach. "Aerospace is

down, tourism is up. But dollar-wise it takes a lot of service-oriented workers to make up for one aerospace worker.

"Some of these aerospace people come in in a daze, like, 'Where do I go from here?' A lot of them have been with the moon effort since its inception. They were recruited off college campuses. They'd never even had to fill out a résumé. Now the whole thing has reversed on them."

The proximity of the Disney World amusement park, visited by 10.7 million persons in its first year of operation, should play a major role in offsetting the reduction in the space industry, said Mayor Lee Caron, of Cocoa Beach, an island town of 12,000 inhabitants.

"I expect we'll have an economic slump for a while," Mr. Caron said. "Real estate will go on the market, prices will go down. But it will level off because the area has diversified its economic base so much in recent years. We used to survive because of the astronauts. Now we've got Goody and Mickey Mouse."

Space agency officials insist that Apollo-17 represents a beginning, not an end. "I think we will have a major terminal here for outgoing and incoming space traffic," Dr. Kurt H. Debus, director of the Kennedy Space Center, said.

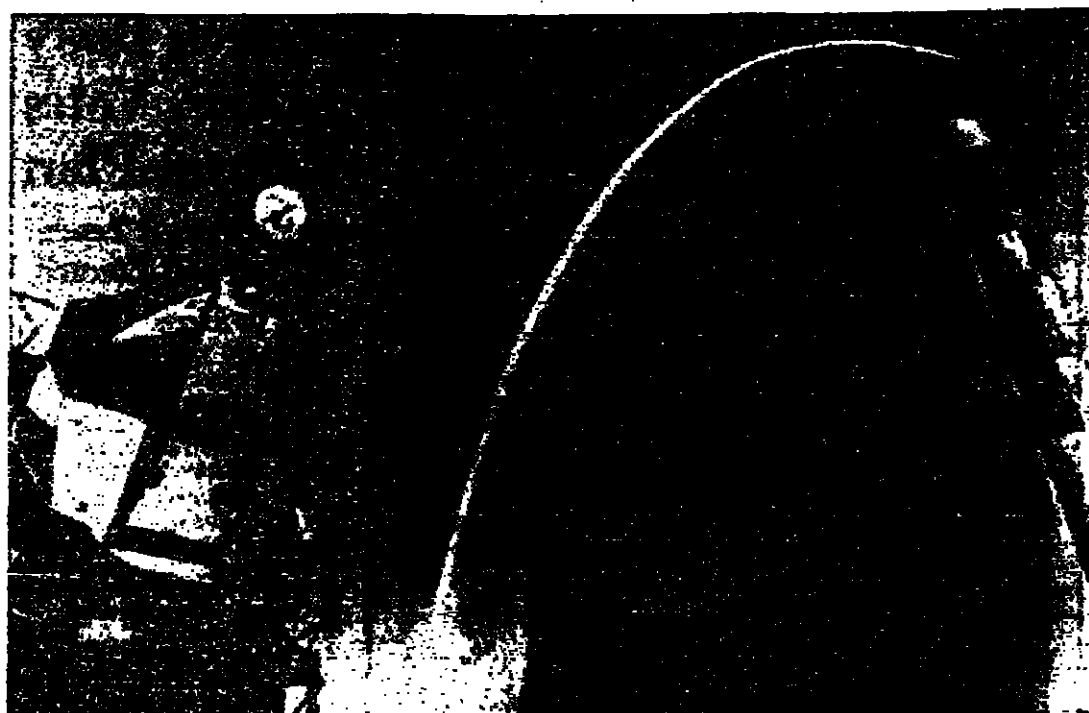
But, knowing that their scientific skills had to be redirected, some aerospace engineers attended a three-month federal school to study environmental problems and solutions. Later they learned that no funds had been allocated for the programs for which they had trained and that there were no jobs.

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First Steps on Moon Won't Be Seen on TV

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—Television viewers on earth won't be able to see Apollo-17 Capt. Eugene A. Cernan when he takes his first step on the lunar soil because of a spacecraft weight limitation.

Apollo-17 is carrying a new array of heavier scientific instruments, and, to meet the weight-carrying capacity of the landing craft, the astronauts will have to leave the 7,350-pound automatic camera behind. There will be plenty of live TV coverage on the surface after they unload a color camera and mount it on their moon car.



FLY ME TO THE MOON—Apollo-17 cutting a white-hot trail across the night sky over Cape Kennedy, Fla., after blastoff early Thursday morning. Other objects in photo are the display lunar lander and rockets, on exhibit at the Space Center Museum.

Fruit of Apollo Missions

More Is Known of Early Moon Than Earth

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (UPI)—As a result of the five manned landings on the lunar surface since Neil A. Armstrong took his "one small step" three years ago, more has been learned of the early history of the moon than the total sum of knowledge accumulated thus far on the comparable early history of the earth.

In the current issue of the British journal *Nature*, it is suggested that some global event on earth about three billion years ago wiped out most of the earlier geologic record.

The knowledge about the moon, still meager and fragmentary, is being extracted from a collection of stones—chiefly those collected by the Apollo-16 astronauts on the last mission. Some of these specimens are at least a half-billion years older than any ever found on earth.

The lunar samples, and the other findings of the Apollo missions, have not yet answered the age-old question of the moon's origin, but they have narrowed the options and generated two new theories.

Both are derived from evidence that the moon is largely made of "refractory" minerals—those that

melts only at very high temperatures. Such substances would be the first to condense out of a mixture of gaseous compounds such as that thought to have circled the sun as the planets began forming.

Theory on Mercury

One of the new theories holds that the moon formed in an orbit as close to the sun as that of Mercury, the innermost planet. It is proposed that Mercury itself, being so close to the sun, is formed of such materials.

The other hypothesis is that the moon formed at roughly the same distance from the sun as the earth, but in an orbit tilted sharply to the plane of the ecliptic. This plane defines a disk-shaped region within which all the planets except Pluto—the outermost—circle the sun.

Most of the hot gas from which the planets formed is assumed to have lain within this region. Above and below it the low gas pressure would have enabled refractory minerals to condense and, it is proposed, form a moon in an orbit steeply inclined to the ecliptic.

The moon sampling and data collection have produced seeming contradictions, some of which, it is hoped, can be resolved by further study and particularly by the heat-flow measurements planned for the Apollo-17 mission.

These measurements of the flow of heat from the lunar interior, to be carried out in two holes drilled eight feet into the surface, should help resolve the dispute as to whether the interior of the moon is hot, but remarkably deficient in iron oxide, or cold and more like the composition of the earth's interior.

None of the Apollo samples brought back so far have shown any evidence of recent volcanic activity, even though photographs from lunar orbit show many features that resemble fresh lava flows. On the airless moon, these flows would erode very slowly and may be much older than they look.

Meteorite Impacts

However, twice in recent months heavy meteorites have jolted the moon enough to produce evidence that there is a core that is at least partially molten. The first meteorite hit 90 miles north of the Apollo-14 site, on May 13, but the biggest, on July 17, plunged into the Moscow crater, or hit near it, on the far side of the moon.

The shock waves of these impacts are recorded by seismometers at the four Apollo landing sites, and their readings are radioed to earth.

The shock waves from these impacts and from "moonquakes" that occur deep inside the moon all suggest partial melting of the lunar core, according to Gary Latham, who is responsible for the seismic studies.

Mr. Latham suspects that the spontaneously occurring moonquakes may be related to vibrations of the otherwise solid part, or "mantle," of the lunar interior by hot fluid from the core. The quakes repeatedly originate at precisely defined sites in a zone between 400 and 600 miles below the lunar surface.

While the seismic observations have pointed to a partially molten core, however, data obtained by magnetometers on the lunar surface and in lunar orbit have led other experimenters to deduce a relatively cool interior.

These studies focused on the electrical response of the moon to magnetic fields being carried by clouds of gas ejected from the sun.

In a recent summary of the findings, David Strangway of the Max Planck Space Center in Houston said the internal temperatures deduced from the observed conductivity lay between 1,500 and 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit. "This would hardly be enough to produce melting."

However, this reasoning assumes a certain content of the lunar interior that some believe may be too high. Thus Don L. Anderson, head of the Seismological Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, argued that the interior of the moon may be formed of refractory materials, such as the silicates of calcium, aluminum and titanium.

The low electrical conductivity of these substances, even at high temperature, would mean that a core formed from them could be

hot and still compatible with the magnetic recordings. Mr. Anderson is author of the idea that the moon formed in an orbit tilted sharply to the ecliptic.

However, Alastair G.W. Cameron of Yeshiva University, proponent of the view that the moon formed just inside the orbit of Mercury, believes it has a small core of relatively pure iron.

He notes that the orbit of Mercury is unusually elliptical and attributes this to an early gravitational battle with the moon. The stronger gravity of Mercury, a full-fledged planet, threw the moon into an orbit that carried it out past the earth, whereas the weaker gravity of the moon left Mercury in its rather lopsided orbit.

Mr. Cameron points out that both these hypotheses leave unanswered the question of how the earth's gravity was able to capture the moon into a relatively circular orbit.

Because of this difficulty the theory is still alive that regards the moon as formed from material in orbit around the evolving earth, like the rings of Saturn. However, the idea that the moon was torn from the upper layers of the earth has virtually died as a consequence of the Apollo findings.

The discovery of rocks on the moon that are from 4.25 to 4.5 billion years old seems to rule out any such origin unless it occurred immediately after the earth's formation. All bodies of the solar system are thought to have formed about 4.55 billion years ago.

The oldest rocks known on earth have been found by a group from Oxford University in west Greenland. They reportedly are granite-like rocks a little older than 3.7 billion years.

Ay, There's The Rub

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—If the Apollo-17 moonwalkers get itchy noses while prowling the lunar surface in their bulky space suits, they'll have a new way to scratch them.

NASA engineers have pasted quarter-size pieces of fabric inside the bubble helmets, and all Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. Schmitt have to do to relieve their misery is bend their heads forward slightly and rub.

Nixon to Astronauts: 'Luck and Godspeed'

CAMP DAVID, Md., Dec. 7 (AP)—Within moments of the successful launch of Apollo-17 from Cape Kennedy, President Nixon issued a statement wishing the crew Godspeed and hailing the Apollo program.

In a statement, relayed to newsmen by presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon said:

"With the final mission of the Apollo lunar-exploration series, man completes another step in his quest for knowledge of his universe and of himself."

"Those who come after will stand on the shoulders of the men of Apollo and their dedicated support team. I wish you luck and Godspeed."

Apollo Ships Named As Tributes to U.S.

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—The crew of Apollo-17 chose the names "America" for their command ship and "Challenger" for their lunar module "to pay tribute to our nation," said mission commander Eugene A. Cernan.

"The impossible dream that I like to call America, that I like to think of as our country, was not an accident," Capt. Cernan said. "The thing that has made America what it is today is that we have never turned our back on challenge. We thought that very appropriately the name of Challenger would fit right in with the theme of what has made America what it is today."

Vasile Posteuca, 60, a Poet In U.S., Exiled From Roman

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Vasile

Posteuca, 60, an exiled Romanian poet, died here yesterday of cancer. He was the founder, in 1950, of the literary magazine "Tribuna."

"I thank God for keeping me from dying before I saw Doina and my grandson," Mr. Posteuca told newsmen at his Columbus, Ohio, hospital bed on Nov. 24. His daughter, Doina Vircol, had to overcome international red tape to travel from Bucharest to visit her dying father. Except for a brief visit by his daughter in 1968, Mr. Posteuca had not seen her since he left Romania in 1941 under pressure for his anti-Nazi activities. During World War II he was imprisoned in Buchenwald concentration camp.

In 1950, he went to Canada to study modern languages at the University of Toronto. Four years later he published a volume, "An Anthology of Romanian Songs and Romances."

After teaching in Canada, he entered the United States in 1968. For the last six years, he was a professor of language arts at Mankato State University in Minnesota.

At a bedside ceremony on Nov. 21, he was made a citizen.

Janet Munro

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Actress Janet Munro, 38, who once reached stardom in British films but relapsed into alcoholism, died yesterday. She collapsed in her apartment and was dead on arrival at a hospital.

A year ago, she was divorced from her husband of 10 years, actor Ian Hendry. They had two children, who were in her apartment when she collapsed.

Miss Munro starred in a successful movie called "The Day the Earth Caught Fire" and was given an award in 1958 as "Best TV Actress of the Year." She was last seen in a 1970 stage production of "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof."

Friedrich C. Christmann

INNEN, West Germany, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Friedrich Christmann, 59, who as a Luftwaffe general commanded military forces during the occupation of the Netherlands in World War II, died during the weekend. After the war, a Dutch court sentenced him to 13 years' imprisonment—a sentence later commuted to eight years. In 1951, he was released from Scheveningen prison and returned to Germany.

In July, 1942, he had announced a program of taking Dutch hostages to discourage sabotage. After a train wreck killed many German soldiers, it was announced that five hostages had been executed on his orders.

Klaus Fringsheim

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Klaus Fringsheim, 89, former director of the Max Reinhardt Theater in Berlin, died here today of a heart ailment. He had lived in Japan since 1951, when he joined the faculty of the Tokyo Imperial Academy of Music. He joined the staff of the Musashino College of Music in 1946 to teach composing and directing, and at the time of his death he was professor emeritus at the college.

Mr. Fringsheim conducted the Berlin Philharmonic and other orchestras in Germany. In 1959, the Japanese government conferred on him the Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure for his contribution to music in Japan.

Lady Lloyd George

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Dowager Countess Lloyd George, 84, second wife and former secretary of Britain's World War I Prime Minister David Lloyd George, died last Friday, family sources said today.

Lady Lloyd George, who first joined the statesman's family as governess to his children in 1911, became his private secretary a year later and married him in 1943. As his secretary, she had helped compose many of the speeches that stirred Britain during his World War I administration. Her husband died in 1945.

Rodney S. Notomi

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP)—Rodney S. Notomi, 68, an oceanographer, died Sunday. He worked at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts before coming here in 1950. A native of Japan, he was the author of "Glossary of Japanese Terms Used in Oceanography and Physical Oceanography" and "A Dictionary of Japanese Oceanography Terms." After working here for the Army Map Service and the Air Force, he retired about a year ago.

Kenneth W. Pendar

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—Kenneth Whittemore Pendar, 67, a wartime American secret agent who helped prepare the Allied landings in North Africa in 1941, died at his home here today.

In his book "Adventures in Diplomacy," Mr. Pendar described his experiences in Morocco as an agent preparing for "Operation Torch," the code name for the Allied landings.

Before World War II he was responsible for restoring Saint Sophia Cathedral in Istanbul.

Vaclav Benes

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 7 (AP)—Vaclav Benes, 63, a former Czechoslovak diplomat who

gave up his government during the Nazi and Communist take-overs, died yesterday of cancer. He was the founder, in 1950, of the literary magazine "Tribuna."

The nephew of Eduard Benes who headed Czechoslovakia's movement from the end of World War II until the Communist took power in 1948, Vaclav Benes was in the Czechoslovak embassy service before the Nazi invasion in 1938. After the war he was assigned to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris. He received word of the communist take-over in his office. He resigned his post and fled to Canada.

Chilean 'Chuti' Jailed; Cause: A Traffic Jam

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Victor Hugo Cabal, 21, advertised a sky-diving contest yesterday by dangling from a 12-story building at the street from the Presidential Palace.

He attracted thousands of spectators, five fire engines, three police cars and a squad. He caused miles of traffic jams and wound up in the trouble house.

The trouble began with friends on the roof who found Mr. Cabal's green-and-white parachute found they could not haul him to safety. A policeman charged with disorderly conduct.

Chinese Woman Walks With Right Foot on Left Leg

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP)—A Chinese peasant woman who her right foot transplanted her left leg in January can walk with the aid of an artificial right leg. Peking's official news agency reported today.

The woman, Tsui Wen, who lost both feet in a 1950 accident, was reported saying that she can now her new foot quite freely and so she can sense weight, cold and warmth.

The lower part of Mrs. T's right leg was amputated in an accident, and the tendons of her left leg were below the ankle.

The Workers' Hospital, both presumably in Peking, preserved a complete leg for grafting the right foot to left leg.

Hsinhua said she was up to move the grafted foot to move it and eventually stand it after a few months.

In August, she was fitted an artificial right leg and September was able to about half a mile without the report said.

Save a Mouthful Of Grain a Day Chinese Urged

PEKING, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—The Chinese people were urged today to save a mouthful of grain a day following a drop of 4 percent in grain production this year.

The call, in the *People's Daily*, stressed need for China to build up grain reserves against the threat of future war.

It appeared to be critic the Soviet Union's wheat, corn and soybean exports without meeting China's own buying or world market this year, a newspaper in China.

An article signed Hung, a headline: "Resolutely Grain According to Plan With an Effort to Save."

"If every person saved a mouthful of grain each day, by the end of this year China would save 10 billion jin."

A jin is a measure and 1.33 pounds. The article appeared in a newspaper after Premier Chou predicted that because of the floods in China, China's crop would be down 4 percent this year compared with 1972.

Inspection Ordered On Boeing-727s

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI)—The Federal Aviation Administration today ordered inspection of more than 100 Boeing-727 airplanes in use with U.S. airlines for faulty landing gears.

An FAA spokesman said more than 900 Boeing-727s were affected by the order, requires inspection and repair of corroded support for the landing gear.

Support beam cracks have been responsible for five incidents in the last two years. The FAA directive is in effect only for U.S. airlines. Foreign airlines have no FAA orders concerning their flights.

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CAB Chairman Says IATA's Aloof to Mass Air Market

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman Scott Browne accused an international association of scheduled airlines of failing to recognize and respond to the new mass market for air travel.

Socialists in Italy Pick New Leader

ROME, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The Italian Socialist party gave itself new leadership today in a move to shift the party a bit further away from the Communists and a bit closer to the government.

The Socialist directorate voted to elect Francesco de Martino as secretary, replacing the left-leaning Giacomo Mancini. The vote was 17 for Mr. de Martino, none for other candidates and 13 blank ballots. He directed that elected a man of political and administrative experience and a secretary including leaders of party factions in the interests of Socialist unity. The move was seen as a compromise only reluctantly and said that they did not want to share responsibility for new party line.

New Policy Line
The vote was the end result of party congress last month which Mr. de Martino and veteran Pietro Nenni won support for a policy line advocating collaboration with the Christian Democrats of Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Mancini, who stressed links to the Communist party more openings to the Christian Democrats, found the loser. A last center-left coalition government, including Christian Democrats, Socialists and two other parties, fell in January because of disagreements over Mr. de Martino's policies.

Mr. Andreotti has formed a middle-of-the-road coalition government with the Socialists and the Christian Democrats. Mr. de Martino, like party's left wing, does not want to sit in the same government with the Christian Democrats. Mr. Andreotti has indicated that he will welcome the Socialists into government, but not if the Socialists are the Liberals.

Printers' Contract
Another development, the newspaper printers' union the National Association of Pressmen announced today they reached agreement on a new contract effective Jan. 1, 1973. The first time in 10 years that the two parties reached agreement before the expiration of a contract and without wrangling and costly

Blockade Charge By Allende at UN Is Denied by U.S.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The State Department said yesterday that Chilean President Salvador Allende made "confusing and inaccurate" statements in his United Nations address and denied that the United States was engaged in an invisible blockade of Chile.

Asked for comments on Mr. Allende's recent speech, department spokesman Charles W. Bray said, "There were a number of references in that speech which we find confusing and inaccurate. We would deny, for example, that the United States is engaged in any invisible blockade, to use President Allende's own words, of Chile," Mr. Bray said. "That there is no such policy is perhaps best exhibited by the fact that our exports to Chile in 1971 totalled \$270 million and our exports in 1972 appear to be running at about the same level," Mr. Bray said.

Concerning the drop in foreign credits and investment in Chile, Mr. Bray said, "It doesn't seem necessary to look for any exotic reason. It would be difficult to argue that the climate for foreign investment in Chile has not deteriorated." Mr. Bray said that Mr. Allende's unilateral moratorium on debt payments last year "has seriously damaged Chile's credit situation."

for air travel is here and has a virtually unlimited future. "Yet the International Air Transport Association continues to develop fare machinery geared to times past. In my view, IATA has not responded," Mr. Browne said in his Wilbur and Orville Wright Memorial Lecture.

He said that IATA, which sets fares for the international scheduled airlines and is currently meeting in Geneva, has relied on a complicated system of discount fares bearing little relationship to cost for service rendered.

The CAB chairman said that this system of discount inevitably results in higher fares for regular passengers and inadequate earnings for the airlines themselves.

Mr. Browne called on IATA to come up with a more reasonable and less complicated system of fares.

IATA should also consider membership for the non-scheduled charter airlines since both scheduled fares and charter rates are mutually affected, he said.

Would Lessen Demand
Regulations favoring charter flights would lessen the demand for scheduled service in some areas, Mr. Browne said.

He said that there were too many international airlines and that whether every country needed to have its own scheduled flag carrier.

It might be more efficient and more economical for some smaller nations to concentrate on non-scheduled charter services, which could be of greater benefit to economies heavily dependent on tourists, he said.

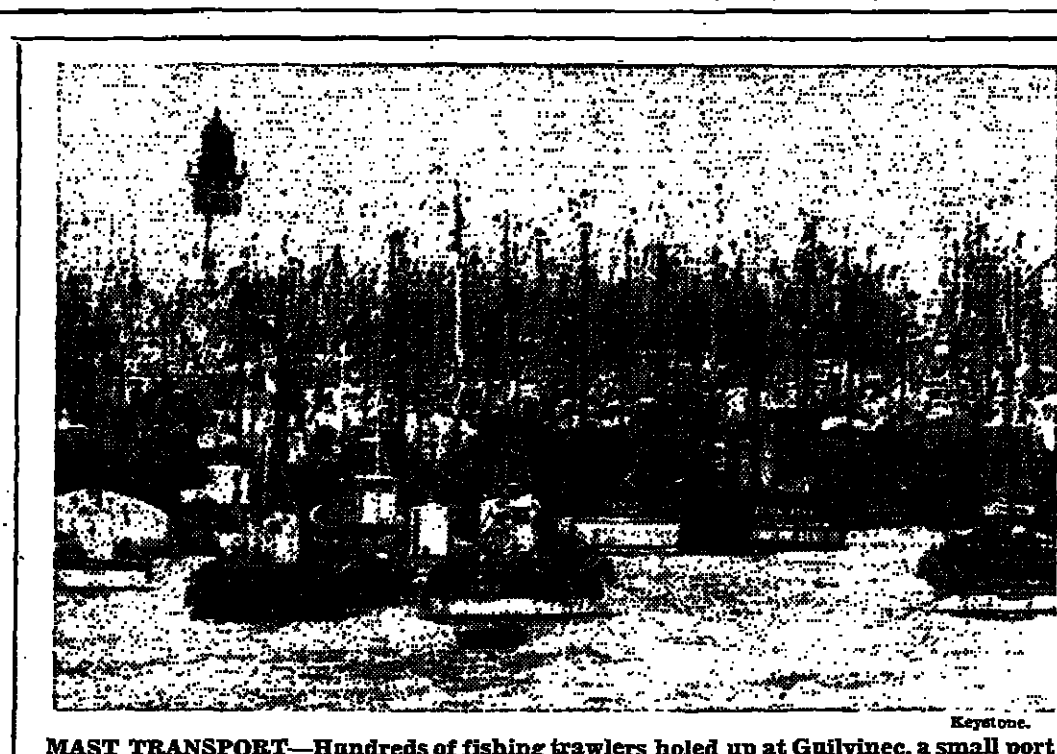
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Funeral Services Held For Princess Sibylla
STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Funeral services were held today for Princess Sibylla, daughter-in-law of Sweden's King Gustaf VI Adolf and mother of Crown Prince Carl Gustaf.

Cannons fired a salute during the ceremony at the royal chapel. The German-born princess, 64, died last week. Grief-stricken services, which were attended by the king, who recently celebrated his 80th birthday, Premier Olof Palme and members of the princess's family, Princess Sibylla's husband, Prince Gustaf Adolf, was killed in an air crash in Copenhagen in 1947.



MAST TRANSPORT—Hundreds of fishing trawlers holed up at Guilvinec, a small port on the south coast of Brittany, waiting for a storm to pass, before heading out to sea.

Waldheim, Aide Deny Report of Growing Friction

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the head of the UN Environment Secretariat, Canadian Maurice Strong, today denied reports that Mr. Strong had resigned amid growing friction between the two men.

A UN spokesman said Mr. Waldheim had "complete confidence" in Mr. Strong. He said Mr. Waldheim planned to nominate Mr. Strong for the post of executive director of the Environment Secretariat which will be established with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. Strong, a self-made millionaire who worked as a millionnaire in the UN security service, was appointed by U Thant as secretary-general of the environment conference held in Stockholm last June.

The conference recommended the creation of a permanent UN body to co-ordinate a world-wide attack on environmental problems and it was always assumed that Mr. Strong, whose dynamism and diplomacy were largely responsible for the Stockholm success, would get the top job.

Soviet Journalist Shuns Israel Visa Tax at \$20,000
MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A Jewish journalist contacted by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., during the American's visit here last week said today that he would reject an exit visa to Israel offered by the Soviet authorities.

The journalist, Viktor Perelman, said his reason was a demand by the authorities for almost \$20,000 as compensation for his state-financed higher education.

In an open letter to the Soviet Internal Affairs Minister, Nikolai Shchelokov, he said the education tax was beyond his means and represented "a disguised form of refusal to let me emigrate."

Sen. Humphrey was understood to have telephoned Mr. Perelman and told him that he had discussed the emigration issue with Soviet officials. Mr. Perelman declined, however, to speculate whether Sen. Humphrey's intervention prompted the visa offer.

The journalist lost his job with Literaturnaya Gazeta, the writers' union weekly, after applying to leave for Israel.

Taiwan Refitting U.S. War Vessel
TSOYING NAVY BASE, Taiwan, Dec. 7 (AP).—The USS Maddox, one of two American destroyers that reported an attack by North Vietnamese ships and touched off the rapid American buildup in Indochina, is now in the Nationalist Chinese Navy. Rechristened the Po-yang, the Maddox is in a floating drydock for an overhaul.

Russia Said to Renew Curbs On Jewish, German Migrants

By Murray Seeger
MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—Two election-season gestures to the United States and West Germany apparently have been withdrawn by the Soviet government, according to diplomatic sources.

In both cases, the Soviet government, in October and November, relaxed its tight controls on emigration in what appeared to be efforts to improve the re-election chances of President Nixon and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Now, according to diplomats interviewed today, the Russians have clamped down on the flow of ethnic Germans to the West and reimposed the diploma tax that fell heavily on Jews seeking emigration to Israel.

The total of Jewish emigrants nevertheless continues to rise steadily and has passed 30,000, the expected target for this year, according to the sources. The total of German emigrants had appeared to be heading to the same height.

Between Nov. 1 and 19, the day Mr. Brandt scored a smashing electoral victory, the Soviet government allowed 1,588 citizens of German background to leave the Soviet Union.

Rush Is Over
The three-week total was nearly half of the 3,300 who left in the first 11 months of the year. Only 1,145 were allowed out in all of 1971 and 340 in 1970.

The rush of emigrants was so heavy last month that for many days people were sleeping in the halls and basements of the West German Embassy waiting for transportation out of Moscow.

Now the flow of people to West Germany has fallen to a trickle of five to 10 a day, diplomats said. Ulrich Sahm, the German ambassador, is known to have told Soviet officials he hopes the emigration will be stepped up again, but he has received no reply.

Mr. Brandt was highly favored to win re-election by Soviet leaders because of his policy of relaxing tensions and improving relations with all countries of the Eastern European bloc.

The Russians apparently understood the positive impact of releasing thousands of Germans, many of whom have been seeking to leave the Soviet Union for decades. Some of the German families have been in Russia for as long as 300 years. Most of them were brought into the country to improve its farming. They developed their own communities along the Volga River.

New Australian Government Rules Out Knightly Honors

By Robert Trumbull
SYDNEY, Dec. 7 (NFT).—Gough Whitlam, the new prime minister of Australia, today took several steps to give his three-day-old Labor party government a more proletarian image.

To the disappointment of a number of distinguished Australians and their wives, who would have been addressed as "sir" and "lady" beginning Jan. 1, Mr. Whitlam abolished the custom of government nominations for British knightships and other royal honors.

He also gave up the British prestige car, a Bentley. He will keep the less expensive Ford Galaxie, produced by a Ford plant in Australia, that had been his official transport when he was the leader of the parliamentary opposition before the elections Saturday put Labor in power.

Bars Privy Council
Mr. Whitlam also decided against accepting an appointment to the Privy Council in London, which would be his automatically as a prime minister of a country belonging to the British Commonwealth of nations under the British Crown. He is the first Australian prime minister to refuse the job, which would have made him an official adviser to Queen Elizabeth.

The new prime minister has instructed aides to draft a schedule of Australian awards for merit to replace the knightships and other British honors formerly conferred by the queen on the recommendations of the Canberra government.

The move meant the loss of an overnight upgrading in social status for Australians who already had been notified secretly, as is customary, by the previous government that they would be nominated for knighthood by Queen Elizabeth in the New Year honors list.

However, under a political survival of the days when the present six Australian states were separate British colonies, the three states of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, which do not have Labor governments, still will submit names of distinguished citizens to the queen for knighthoods and other honors. But there will be no federal government nominations.

In another move toward social equality, the Whitlam government announced a policy today of equal pay for women. In many jobs, women in Australia receive less pay than men for the same work.

On another front, the Whitlam government has been elated by the outcome of talks in Paris today, between the Australian and Chinese ambassadors to France, on the proposed establishment of full diplomatic relations between Canberra and Peking.

The discussions, lasting nearly two hours, went "very well," a Canberra spokesman said. Australian Ambassador Alan Renouf and Chinese envoy Huang Chen will meet again in Paris in "about a week," the spokesman stated.

An Australian correspondent in Paris, reporting on the talks, said that there was little more left to settle than "signing on the dotted line."

U.K., Iceland Deadlocked
BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The British and Icelandic foreign ministers tonight held their second private meeting in 24 hours to discuss their deadlocked dispute on fishing limits. Informal British sources said after tonight's 30-minute discussion between Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Einar Arnarson that no new proposals emerged.

Iran Rejects 'Black Hebrews'
JERUSALEM, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The Israeli Supreme Court today rejected an appeal by a family belonging to the American "Black Hebrew" sect to be allowed to stay here as immigrants.

Eight members of the Clark family arrived in Israel in September, 1971, and were given three-month tourist visas. They asked to stay permanently under the law that gives Jewish immigrant status if they desire, but the Interior Ministry said that the Clarks were not Jews.

The Supreme Court upheld the ministry's decision and ruled that they were not Jews by definitions that evolved over the centuries. The "Black Hebrews" say they are the original Jews.

Seoul Clemency for Spy
SEOUL, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The Seoul Appellate Court today set aside a death sentence and sent Soh Sung, 27, to prison for life for spying for North Korea.

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EC Civil Servants Threaten Stage Nine-Day Walkout

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Jews of EC civil servants threatened today to stage a nine-day strike to protest the EEC's administrative

calls in a communiqué complete work stoppage Monday through Dec. 19 the community's civil servants come up with a strike pay offer by the end of the week.

Final decision on whether to stage a referendum and on the results of tomorrow's meeting of the Council Ministers.

The system is based on the average of increases in the cost of living in EC member countries and the average of pay rises received by civil servants in national administrations.

The Eurocrats and the EEC Executive Commission argue that this should give the Eurocrats an 11.2 percent pay increase, together with a special raise to cover the period from July, 1971, before the new system was instituted.

France and West Germany have refused to agree to this, fearing the effect on public opinion at a time when the EEC is supposed to be fighting inflation.

Taiwan Refitting U.S. War Vessel

TSOYING NAVY BASE, Taiwan, Dec. 7 (AP).—The USS Maddox, one of two American destroyers that reported an attack by North Vietnamese ships and touched off the rapid American buildup in Indochina, is now in the Nationalist Chinese Navy.

Rechristened the Po-yang, the Maddox is in a floating drydock for an overhaul.

On Aug. 2, 1961, the Maddox reported being attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats while on an intelligence-gathering mission in the Tonkin Gulf. Two days later, the ship and a sister ship, the destroyer O. Turner Joy, reported being attacked in the same area.

The reports led to the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, by which Congress gave President Lyndon B. Johnson wide latitude in Vietnam war policy.

The Nationalist Chinese purchased the Maddox and took delivery at Long Beach, Calif., in July.

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Bombs in Greece
ATHENS, Dec. 7 (AP).—Bombs exploded during the night under two American cars parked in an Athens suburb, police reported today. The cars were unoccupied and no one was injured.

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IRAN AIR

By Jan Sjöby

arrangement was confirmed by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648 and reconfirmed in 1843.



Belgian francs and Dutch guilders are accepted everywhere on either side of the border and there isn't a single Beagle child.

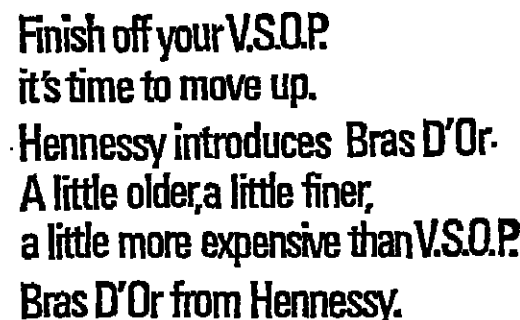
The Lascaux cave, discovered in 1940 near Montignac, France,

creminals as the walls in the old cave. A team of artists has completed studies for recreating the paintings.

The Lascaux cave, discovered in 1940 near Montignac, France,

creminals as the walls in the old cave. A team of artists has completed studies for recreating the paintings.

"We have problems, to be sure," Mr. Loots admitted, "but the advantages of living as we do outweigh any problem. Attempts have been made in the past to 'solve' our situation but we don't want it solved. We've learned to live with it and we in the twin towns wouldn't want to live in any other way."



By Hebe Dorsey

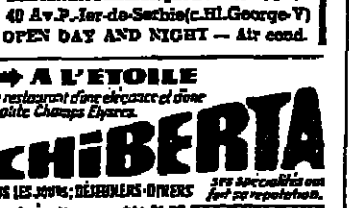
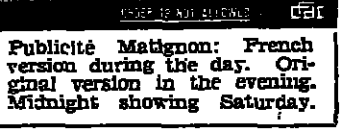
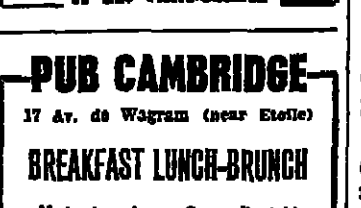
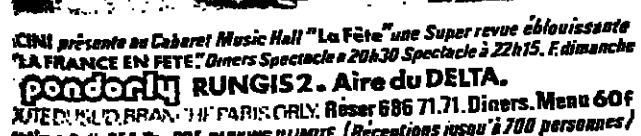
there is also a new wave of talent. Many of these designers are young, uninhibited and black. Unlike their establishment counterparts, they do not draw on Europe for inspiration. They draw on Harlem and their own black culture.

New Talent

* three most outstanding are Stephen Burrows, Wilk Smith
at Barrie, with many more lurking in the wings. They have
t the right "black-is-beautiful" time. Both Burrows and
are nominated for Coty fashion awards this year. It used
hat Seventh Avenue manufacturers employed black talent
y were embarrassed to admit it. This is not so anymore,
explains why so many new black designers are coming into
in.

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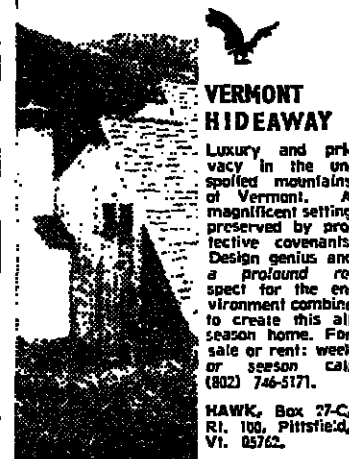
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iscard Reveals Plan or Attack on Inflation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—A vicious attack on steeply rising consumer prices and the on-feeding overabundance of money and credit was launched today by the French government.

The program, approved at a cabinet meeting and presented to parliament and the Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, calls for a value-added tax equal to 100 francs (about \$15 billion) and a massive state bond to soak up the extra purchasing power.

Measures are aimed at fighting inflation as an issue in the next election, set for next year and at the same time doing nothing to upset the strong economic program.

Price cuts expected in tax cuts, some of which are to be passed along to consumers in the form of price and should result, Minister said, in industrial prices falling some 2 percent and agricultural products by 1 percent and beef prices by 3 percent.

Not affected by the tax are "invited" to hold prices steady for the next months.

The tax cuts from the public on a massive scale that would change prices higher, the government said, is a loan of some 100 francs. The exact size of the loan and the date it will be set early next year, value of the bond will be to the Common Market's account, which means subscribers need not worry about devaluation of the franc.

The goals established by EEC finance ministers,

ch Agree Freeze on ges, Prices

PARIS, Dec. 7 (Reuters). Dutch government has a "social contract" with unions and trade unions to freeze wages and prices next year.

Representatives of all three sides of the agreement yesterday said the agreement was in harmony with the statutory price control introduced by the government.

Record was reached after negotiations during session in the unions at a threatened the success of the agreement wage rises limited to 3.5 percent this year, but there will be no creation for workers to be risen.

There will be restricted to rent and controlled to average profit per unit in constant.

Government also provides that possible, inevitable rises will be spread out over period. Firms making high profits will be kept their prices below ceiling.

The pact the government seek to stimulate growth in economy next year and use "extreme cause" all official measures light encourage inflation.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BSN, Danone Reportedly Eye Link

Boussios-Souchon-Neuvais (BSN) and Danone are expected to announce agreement soon that could lead to a merger and to France's largest food group. Trading in the shares was halted by the Paris Bourse pending a joint announcement Friday. Danone, capitalized at 280.2 million francs, is the nation's biggest dairy concern with annual sales of about 1.7 billion francs. BSN is a major glass maker, as well as brewer, producer of mineral water, soft drinks and baby foods. It is capitalized at 158.5 million francs and reported consolidated sales of 4 billion francs last year. Annual sales of BSN's food division and those of Danone would amount to about 3 billion francs. Industry sources said that recent heavy British acquisitions in the French food industry have prompted the two firms to negotiate.

Fiat Plans Factory in Brazil

Fiat will present a plan early next year to build a \$200 million auto factory in Brazil. Francesco Rota, a vice-manager of Fiat, has submitted preliminary plans for the project to be built near Belo Horizonte. It will make cars for export and the Brazilian market. Fiat currently makes tractors in Brazil and has said it will increase production. Brazil's fast-growing motor vehicle market currently is dominated by

a subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk followed by subsidiaries of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Amerasia Hess Sets Write-Off

Amerasia Hess directors have authorized charges against earnings of around \$116 million before taxes that will result in reducing 1972 earnings from operations by about \$60 million, or \$1.63 a share. The company previously reported net income for the nine months, before extraordinary items, of \$65 million, or \$1.78 a share. It says \$58 million of the pretax charges are provisions for anticipated losses under long-term fixed-price contracts to supply residual, or extremely heavy, fuel oil to two New York State electric utilities. The remaining \$58 million results primarily from a change in the method of accounting for undeveloped oil and gas leases and from the write-off of the unamortized cost of certain inactive and noncommercial oil and gas leases.

U.S. Vehicle Prices Moving Up

Chrysler Corp. has raised its prices an average of another \$40, or 1 percent, using the balance of the \$60 authorization it received from the Price Commission in mid-October. The action came two days after General Motors put into effect a \$54-a-vehicle, or 1.2 percent, increase that it was allowed last Friday.

After Two Months in Office

Krupp Chairman Resigns in Policy Row

From Wire Dispatches

ESSEN, West Germany, Dec. 7.—Juergen Krackow, managing chairman of the giant Krupp industrial concern, has resigned after only two months in office following policy disagreements, the company announced today.

The statement said Mr. Krackow's departure resulted from "differing views on matters of conduct of the concern, especially personnel problems."

Mr. Krackow, 49, joined Krupp on Oct. 1 this year after the resignation of Guenter Vogelsang, whose action also reportedly followed differences over management policy.



Juergen Krackow

Succeeding Mr. Krackow from next Jan. 1 will be Ernst-Wolfgang Mommensen, who has been connected with the German steel industry since before World War II. Mr. Mommensen, 63, has been working for the government for the past two and a half years in an unpaid post as state secretary.

The company failed to give details of the reasons for Mr. Krackow's departure. In the preceding resignation, Mr. Vogelsang was understood to have

clashed with Berthold Beitz, chairman of Krupp's supervisory board.

Mr. Beitz had been the company's general manager under the late Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the last sole owner of the steel giant.

When Mr. Krackow died in 1967, Mr. Beitz was succeeded to the presidency of the Krupp Foundation. But four years later he regained a dominant position by being chosen chairman of the supervisory board. Mr. Vogelsang's resignation followed.

Mr. Krackow previously had won acclaim for turning Krupp's ailing shipbuilding division, AG Weser, into one of the most profitable units of the diversified Krupp enterprise.

Mr. Mommensen had been chairman of Thyssen-Rohrenwerke AG, a subsidiary of the August Thyssen iron and steel combine, before joining the government.

IOS Head Denies Charges

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—IOS Ltd. president Milton F. Meisner today denied charges by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that more than \$224 million have been diverted from four IOS mutual funds for the benefit of Robert L. Vesco and certain associates.

But Mr. Meisner said the SEC suit has "forced" the IOS board of directors to declare the four mutual funds closed-end companies, meaning that investors can no longer redeem their certificates for cash at new asset values.

"The entire assets of the funds can be completely accounted for," Mr. Meisner said. He added, however, that the SEC suit filed Nov. 27 in New York would have caused massive redemptions to the detriment of investors so that the IOS board was forced to end both sales and redemptions of the fund shares.

Mr. Meisner said "I can assure you that Vesco doesn't control IOS or its directors and that SEC allegations of a conspiracy to loot the funds are untrue."

Mr. Vesco served as chairman

of IOS between May, 1971, and March, 1972, in what he described as an attempt to rescue the mutual fund group from its financial difficulties. He was also formerly chairman of International Controls Corp., another defendant in the SEC suit.

Mr. Meisner conceded that a large part of the four funds' holdings of U.S. securities had been liquidated and the proceeds transferred outside the United States.

"We knew that the SEC might attempt to declare jurisdiction over the (four) funds," Mr. Meisner said. "We thought this could represent a danger to fund holders, who invested with the understanding that their transactions would remain confidential."

Verdict Denied
FAIRFIELD, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP)—Mr. Vesco, responding today to the SEC charges, said "contrary to these allegations, I have engaged in no wrongdoing and always acted in the best interests of all of International Controls shareholders. I intend to litigate this case in the courts, not in the press."

Prices Rise .6% in U.S. In November Wholesale Index Gain Is 7% at Annual Rate

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP)—With farm and food products in the lead, as usual, wholesale prices leaped ahead at an annual rate of 7.2 percent last month, the Labor Department reported today.

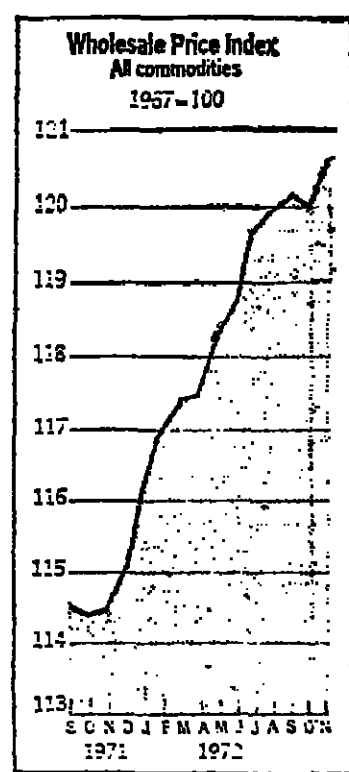
The price rise for the month—0.6 percent both before and after seasonal adjustments—lifted the department's wholesale price index to 5.4 percent above its level of a year ago, the point where wage and price controls began.

That meant that wholesale prices have been rising faster in the first year of controls than they did in the first eight months of 1971, before President Nixon imposed his wage-price freeze.

At Camp David, Md., however, where the President was in session with advisers on the pending federal budget, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said: "I am told by those who assess these things that we do not regard the November increase as a lessening of progress in the fight against inflation."

He said that the administration has "made significant strides in bringing the rate of inflation down," and that "we feel the economy is healthy today."

Farm product and processed food prices make up about a fourth of the wholesale price index, are its most sensitive sector politically, and yet the sector



least subject to price controls. They rose a seasonally-adjusted 1.4 percent last month, and have gone up 10.3 percent in the year of controls, as against an annual rate of only 8.5 percent in the eight months of 1971 before the freeze.

More closely watched by most economists, and far more subject to controls, are industrial commodities prices.

They rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.4 percent last month, and have risen only 3.7 percent under the controls, in contrast to a 4.7 percent rate of uncontrolled rise in the first eight months of last year.

Dollar 'Float' Is Cleansed By a Double Intervention

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 (AP)—As if the world of international finance were not complicated enough, the Canadian government has come up with its own bewildering action on its money market.

What this means is that Washington cannot accuse Ottawa of a "dirty float." Mr. Turner said with a straight face, "We have intervened on both sides; therefore it's a clean float."

In the lexicon of international finance, a "clean float" means that the money market trade alone determines a currency's value, while a "dirty float" means that the central bank steps into the open market and uses its own money to prevent the currency from rising or falling too fast.

As part of its quest for international monetary reform, Washington has been pressing Ottawa to repeg its dollar to a fixed value in relation to the U.S. dollar. Ottawa said, Washington to mind its own business and said there was nothing wrong with letting a currency float as long as the float was clean.

Canada unpegged its dollar from its official rate of 92 1/2 U.S. cents in June 1970. It is now trading at about 99 U.S. dollars.

Dow Soars To a Record Closing High

Market Firms Despite Wholesale Price Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT)—The Dow Jones industrial average and other leading market indicators forged to fresh peaks today on the heels of yesterday's record-shattering session for New York Stock Exchange prices.

The Dow industrials, ahead by more than 2 throughout the day, finished at 1,033.34 with an advance of 5.80.

Volume was a respectable 19.32 million shares, climbing slightly from yesterday's 18.61 million. What made today's gain all the more impressive was that it took place in the face of a Labor Department report showing an increase in wholesale prices during November.

If the market were vulnerable or looking for an excuse to "sell off," commented one Wall Street trader, "that wholesale-price report would have offered a perfect excuse."

Standouts in the 30 Dow industrial were Eastman Kodak, rising 3 1/4 to 145 3/8, and Sears, Roebuck, moving up 2 5/8 to 116 3/8.

Kodak officials noted that sales gains in the current quarter are greater than the percentage of its increases during the first nine months of this year.

Sears, whose directors raised the year end extra dividend in November, is the nation's biggest retailer and government reports show a surge in retail sales.

Gamble-Skrope climbed 2 5/8 to 34 3/8. It plans to invite tenders for 500,000 shares of its common stock at \$25.50 a share.

Prices worked mostly higher in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.5 to 25.76, but declines edged advances, 479 to 475. Turnover was 4.71 million shares compared to 4.74 million yesterday.

Bond prices moved slightly lower in moderately active trading in a day highlighted by the Federal Reserve's sale of \$150 million in Treasury bills for the account of a customer.

Earnings Reports

Fourth Quarter	1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	774.7	988.9
Profits (millions)	44.69	32.83
Per Share	0.73	0.56
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,681.0	2,483.6
Profits (millions)	135.77	120.26
Per Share	2.36	2.07
Fourth Quarter	1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	317.0	302.8
Profits (millions)	13.89	14.39
Per Share	0.43	0.41
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,216.0	1,101.9
Profits (millions)	57.44	54.18
Per Share	1.67	1.53

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing bid rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Dec. 7, 1972	Previous
Ster. (10 per cent)	2.5253	2.5243
Sch. fr. (A)	44.21-23	44.17-19
Belg. fr. (B)	44.08-06	44.04-06
Deutsche mark	3.1817-79	3.1840-48
Danish krone	6.8285-80	6.8285-80
Scando	26.75-85	26.72-83
Fr. fr. (A)	5.05-05	5.0525-78
Fr. fr. (B)	5.05-05	5.0525-75
Guilder	2.2710-75	2.2720-68
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	84.28-30	84.28-45
Peseta	62.47-48	62.475-475
Schilling	33.11-12	33.11-14
Sv. krona	4.7458-60	4.7430-53
Swiss franc	2.7108-08	2.7108-10
Yen	361.10	361.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

\$35,000,000

Mexico

(United Mexican States)

8 1/8% External Sinking Fund Bonds Due December 1, 1997

Interest payable June 1 and December 1

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Incorporated

Banco Nacional de México, S.A.

The First Boston Corporation

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

duPont Glove Forgan

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co.

White, Weld & Co.

Dean Witter & Co.

Bache & Co.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

W. H. Morton & Co.

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Shearson, Hammill & Co.

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards

Bear, Stearns & Co.

A. G. Becker & Co.

Burnham & Company Inc.

Dain, Kalman & Quail

Eppler, Gueñin & Turner, Inc.

Harris, Upham & Co.

Hayden Stone Inc.

McDonald & Company

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Paribas Corporation

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood

R. W. Pressprich & Co.

The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.

Roosevelt & Son

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

UBS-DB Corporation

G. H. Walker & Co.

Walston & Co., Inc.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities but appears as a matter of record only.

2,000,000 Shares

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

8% Redeemable First Preferred Stock
\$25 Par Value

Dean Witter & Co.

Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Incorporated

Lehman Brothers

Incorporated

Drexel Firestone

Incorporated

Jornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

The First Boston Corporation

Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Incorporated

Smith, Barney & Co.

Incorporated

White, Weld & Co.

Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Incorporated

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Incorporated

Bache & Co.

Incorporated

Walston & Co., Inc.

Incorporated

December 6, 1972

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Net	—1972—	Stocks and	Stk.	High	Low	Last	Net	—1972—	Stocks
Gain	High, Low, Div.	Bonds	Value	5/15	5/15	5/15	Change	High, Low, Div.	Div.

[illegible]

17	38%	38%	38%+1/4	24%	14%	VicComp	.50	54	22	17%	17%	17%+1/4	order the stock
18	57%	55%	57%+1	24%	16%	VaEIPW	1.12	272	10	27%	21%	21%+1/4	such companies.

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Paris Representative: 9 Rue Tranchet, Paris 8 Telephone 265 7340

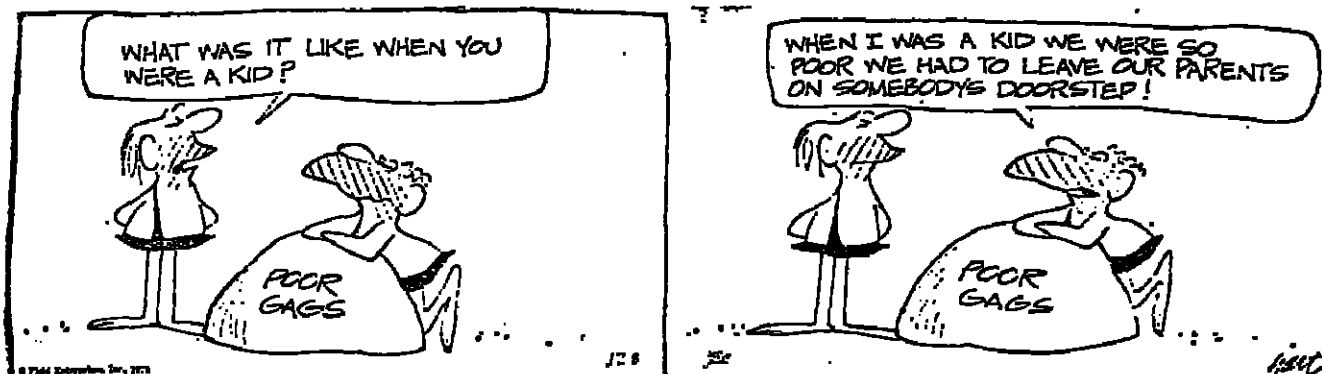
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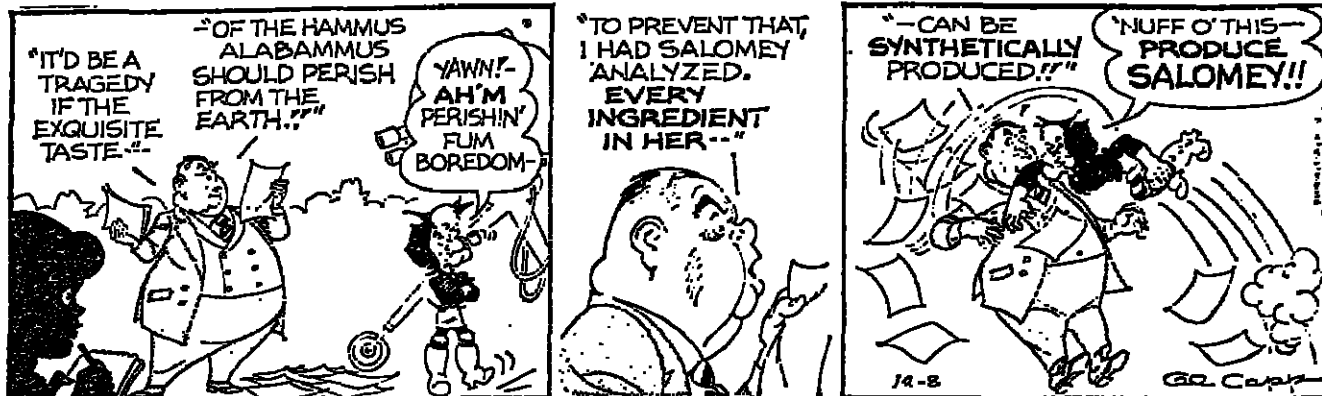
PEANUTS



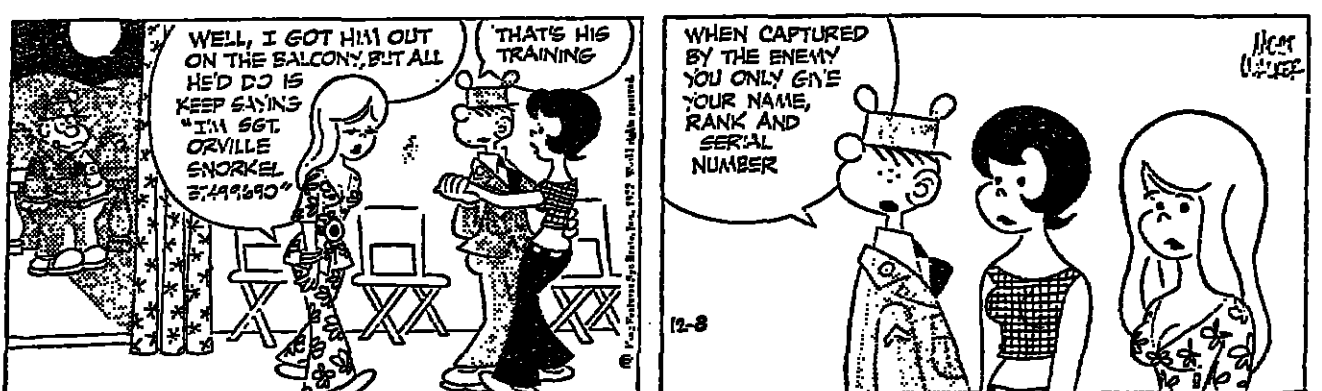
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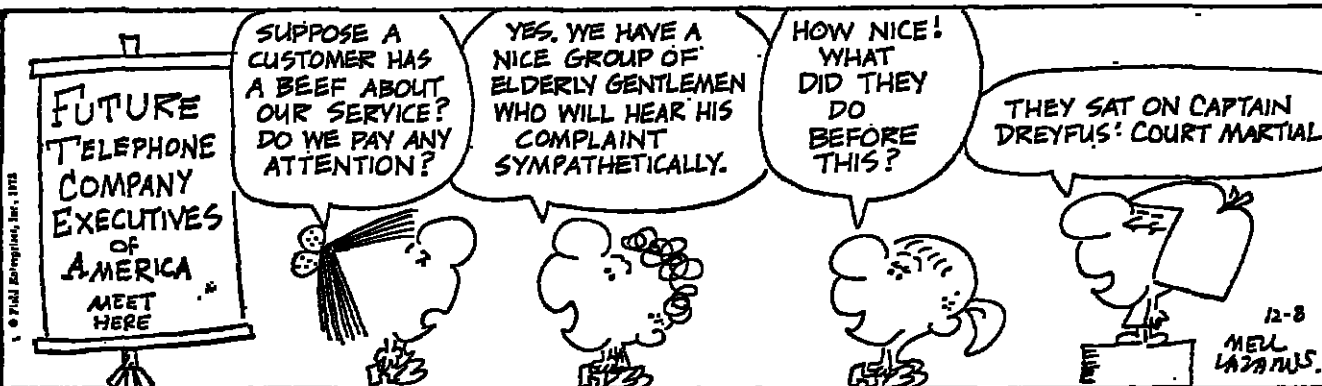
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



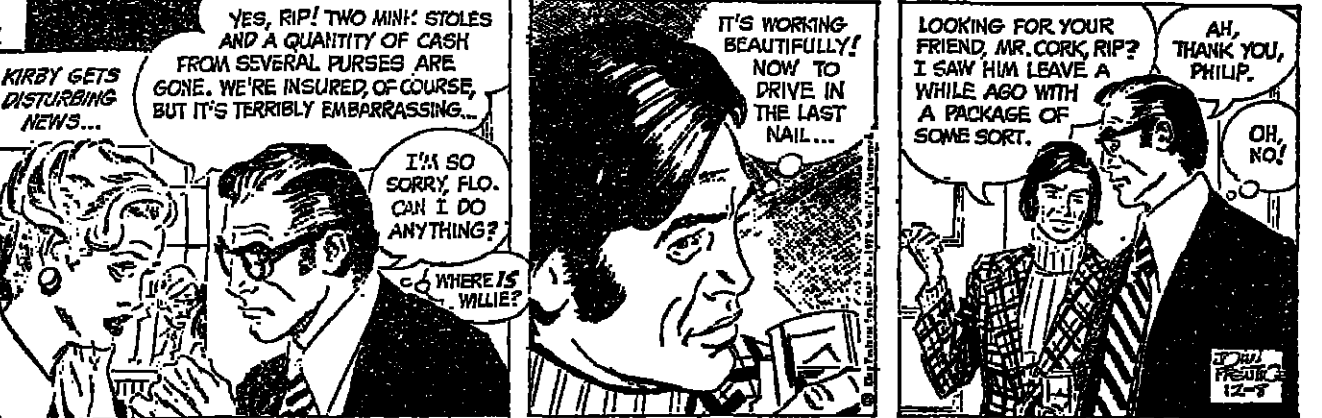
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In a recent issue of The Bridge World, Frank Vane of Hamilton, Ontario, nominated a certain Minnie Mircemont of Duville, Colo., for the first "With you for a partner, who needs enemies?" award. Her first and last claim to bridge fame was that she held the South cards on the diagrammed deal.

Her bidding was exemplary: She opened one heart, rebid the suit after a two-diamond response, and did nothing further. When South put her partner in heart game, East produced belated support for his partner's spades. Four spades would no doubt have failed by one trick, but North persevered to five hearts.

If West had made his intended lead of the spade king promptly there would have been no story. South would have emerged with at least 11 tricks, and probably with 12: West's vulnerable over-

call would have given the clue to the winning play in diamonds. Before West could lead, East had put the spade eight firmly on the table. He had heard North bid hearts twice, so it seemed to him that he was entitled to lead.

South knew that she had four penalties to choose from. With two possible spade losers, starting her in the face, she demanded that West lead some other suit. Shuffling, West led a club. East ruffed and returned a diamond.

Another club ruff, a diamond ruff and a third club ruff gave the defense the first five tricks. When another diamond was led, South ruffed high and drew the one remaining trump: down three.

South would have avoided her understandable but disastrous decision if she had followed the recommendation of New York's leading tournament directors. "Always accept a lead out of turn," state these experts. If your opponent is so confused that he does not know whose lead it is, it is fair to assume that his choice of suit will not be the best for the defense.

NORTH
♠ A
♥ Q98
♦ J10543
♣ A Q J 3

WEST
♠ K Q 3 7
♥ 5 2
♦ A
♣ 10 8 7 6 2

EAST
♠ 8 6 5 4 3
♥ 6 4 3
♦ A Q 9 7 6 2
♣

SOUTH [D]
♠ 10 2
♥ A K J 10 7
♦ K 8
♣ K 9 5 4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

	South	West	North	East
1♥	1♠	2♣	Pass	
2♥	Pass	4♥	Pass	
Pass	Pass	5♥	Pass	
Pass	Pass			

West led the club eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
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Observer

Another December 7

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—"Yesterday—December 7, 1941, a date that will live in infamy..."

It was the historic 7th of December. News of the attack on Pearl Harbor had interrupted the Sunday afternoon football four days previously, inflicting millions of fans. Switchboards at the networks had collapsed under the raging burden of callers protesting interruption of the games for bulletins from Honolulu.



Baker

After the Washington Redskins game ended, President Nixon met with the National Security Council.

As reflected in the bulletins pouring in from Hawaii, the news was grim indeed. More than 10,000 tons of Navy Coronas had been dropped on Pearl Harbor. There were rumors of a vast Japanese squadron hovering off Los Angeles with a capability of delivering up to 10 megatons of brand new 21-inch Sony television sets.

A fleet said to be carrying 15 million Honda motorbikes was rumored approaching the Grand Banks.

With the National Security Council decision over the advisability of retreating, the day was not the midnight-supper hour in Paris—President Nixon reached a decision. He told his staff he would address the nation by television at 9 o'clock the next night, Monday.

His staff conferred through the night in the White House all-night staff conference room. At dawn they advised the President that a Monday night address was out of the question, because it would conflict with ABC's Monday Night Football.

At bedtime Monday Prof. Kissinger telephoned from Paris to inquire if his paycheck had arrived in the afternoon mail. From his secretary he learned immediately of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Talking to the President, Kissinger learned that Nixon planned to address the nation Tuesday night and announce plans to ask the United Nations to pass a resolution condemning the attack on American territory.

"Hold off," the professor counseled, "and maybe the Japanese will hit Seattle with a few tons of reasonably priced cotton shirts. If they do, get me a half dozen, size 15 1/2 collar, 32 sleeve length. Meantime, do nothing until I return to Washington."

On Wednesday afternoon, as the professor's plane landed at Andrews Air Force Base, the state of Oregon lay exposed under tons of Nikon cameras.

"What will your speech say?" the professor asked the President.

"On Sunday, December 3, and again on Wednesday, December 6, two dates that will live in infamy..." the President began.

Kissinger advised him to postpone the speech another day on the chance that the ghost writers might produce a beginning with more appeal to Mr. and Mrs. Middle America.

All that night the President and key advisers wrestled with the historic speech. Telegrams and letters of support from all over the nation poured into the White House. The polls showed that the people would stand solidly behind any action the President took, provided the draft would not be raised, there would be no more war news about Asia and no reduction in Saturday-afternoon, Sunday or Monday-night football.

After studying the polls and conferring with powerful chairmen of the powerful House and Senate, the President made his now historic decision not to address the nation.

Instead, the Treasury that afternoon issued a notice advising Americans that in the event of a major yen bombing everyone should hold on to all the yen he could get his hands on because yen were worth a lot of money and the United States, if it could get enough of them, might get the dollar back on its feet.

The Christ Child's Market hasn't changed much since the days 14 roads led into the old, walled city...

The Spirit of Christmas in Nuremberg

By Joe Alex Morris

NUREMBERG.—The Christkindlmarkt opened last Friday, as it has for most of the past 400 years, on the cobblestoned, medieval marketplace of this capital city of Franconia. The name means the Christ Child's Market; the tradition here is that the Christ Child, not Santa Claus, brings gifts to children at this season.

Like Christmas everywhere, it is a combination of the religious and the commercial, but there is a sense of balance appropriate to the occasion.

With the exception of the floodlights which bathe the baroque facade of the Church of Our Lady, the Christkindlmarkt hasn't changed much since the old days. Then, 14 roads led into the old walled city, bringing traders and craftsmen from afar for the annual fair.

The traders are still there, 153 of them this year, displaying their wares under red and white striped awnings spread over the marketplace. Clouds of aromatic smoke pour forth from the stalls where sausages are cooking over charcoal fires, and the air is heavy with the smell of *Gilchrist*, the hot spiced wine which cuts the chill of a winter evening.

Traditional Accent

They offer a dazzling display of goodies to tempt all ages. There are a few gimmicks, such as plastic Buddhas, but the accent is on tradition.

There are the toys for which Nuremberg is famous, plus the *Lebkuchen*, or Nuremberg gingerbread, made from a secret recipe and using the honey produced by bees in the nearby *Reichswald*. And the figures made from prunes, raisins and walnuts clad in local costumes painstakingly made by hand and selling for just over half a dollar.

There is no hawking, and the atmosphere is that of a small town. "The traders here are all one big family," says Ludwig Bahr, the city official in charge. "Most of them come back year after year."

The Christ Child's Market begins when the bells of the church ring twice for 5:30 p.m. on Dec. 1, and again on Dec. 2. The evening market is a colorful scene, lit by the floodlights, revealing the Christ Child standing on a church balcony, flanked by two angels.

They are called *Rauchgengel*, and legend dates them back to a doll maker named Hauser who lived 200 years ago. Hauser was very poor, but he had a beautiful daughter who died just before Christmas one year.

He and his wife were overcome with grief; then he made an angel with the little girl's face and put it in his sleeping wife's arms. She woke up and saw it and smiled for the first time in weeks. His neighbors asked him to make them angels, and soon the *Rauchgengel* became a high point of the Christ Child's Market.

The Christ Child is always played by a teen-aged girl—another tradition whose origins are lost in the distant past. By the time she appears, the marketplace is jammed.

A little old lady was among the crowd with her small granddaughter. They had arrived early, and picked a good spot on a curb, but soon they were lost in a forest of taller people.

"Can't you move on?" she asked a burly man in a leopard-skin coat who had planted herself directly in front

of them. The lady mumbled something but didn't move—the press of the crowd was so great that she would have had difficulty had she wanted to.

The little girl began to cry, hardly an auspicious start for her Christmas. Then a stranger picked her up and, through the clouds of smoke wafting off the *bratwurst*, she saw the Christ Child, the angels, and the trumpeters blowing their fanfares. The day was saved.

The latest message of the Christ Child was a reminder that Christmas was more than just getting things. "Don't forget, ladies and gentlemen, that he who has everything doesn't need everything."

"It is the children of the world and the poor people who know best what presents mean."

In the old days, the market was an occasion for the local nobility to go around making gifts to the poor. Today, the city has taken over, bringing presents to orphans and others for whom the Christmas spirit would otherwise be a bitter memory.

The ceremony is mercifully short. After the Christ Child speaks, a children's choir sings "Silent Night," and the floodlights go out. The good burghers, presumably endowed with the spirit of giving, begin to circulate among the stalls.

Just around the corner is a sex shop, advertising porno films until 6:30 p.m. It appears deserted, at least on this occasion. Other pagan thoughts were once associated with the festival. The origins are obscure, but it is believed to date back to heathen times, and even during the early Christian era, it included a procession to frighten off the evil spirits.

In the 16th century, puritans tried to de-emphasize the market because of these origins. But the city's emergence as the toy center of the world helped keep it alive.

There was a time when the name Nuremberg was synonymous with toys, and the world's highest toy fair is still held here every February. But hard times have come upon West Germany's 400 toymakers and their 25,000 workers.

Talent Left

"Fifty years ago, we were practically the only ones," laments Georg Meidenbauer, head of the toy industry association. "But during the Third Reich, many non-Aryans were forced to leave, and they took their talents with them."

More recently, revaluations of the mark have made German toys more expensive, and even here in the home market, an invasion of foreign toys from cheap-labor lands such as Japan and Italy has cut deeply. Imports were up 20 percent last year, and German toy production slumped.

The only answer, Mr. Meidenbauer says, is to go back to traditional German ingenuity, men such as Peter Henlein who in the 16th century invented the first pocket watch.

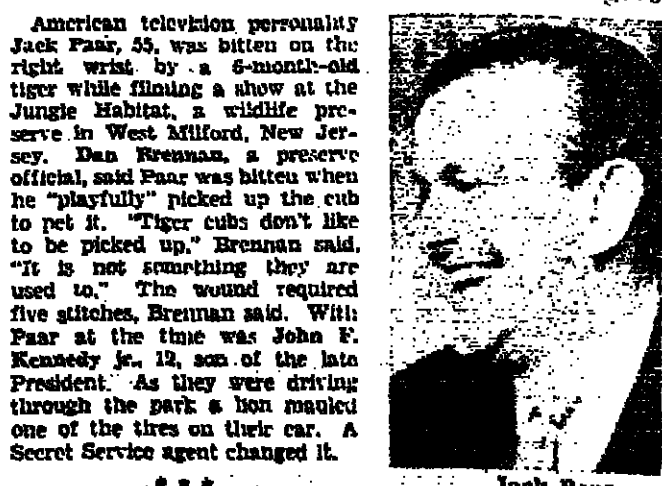
Perhaps the most interesting of Mr. Meidenbauer's lamentations is about the change in popular attitudes towards Christmas gift giving. Throughout the recent election campaign, Chancellor Willy Brandt kept urging Germans to think more about the quality of their lives, and less about their affluence and acquisitions.

"The election campaign hurt us," Mr. Meidenbauer says. "People are not buying simply because they have money in their pockets."

Willy Brandt is many things to many people. But this was perhaps the first time he had been accused of trying to sell the Christmas spirit to his fellow Germans.

Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Learning, the Hard Way Not to Pet the Tigers



Jack Paar

American television personality Jack Paar, 55, was bitten on the right wrist by a 6-month-old tiger while filming a show at the Jungle Habitat, a wildlife preserve in West Milford, New Jersey. Paar was bitten when he "playfully" picked up the cub to pet it. "Tiger cubs don't like to be picked up," Brennan said. "It is not something they are used to." The wound required five stitches, Brennan said. With Paar at the time was John F. Kennedy Jr., 12, son of the late President. As they were driving through the park a lion roared one of the tigers on their car. A Secret Service agent changed it.

Also recovering from a bite is actress Anna Kashfi, 38, former wife of Marlon Brando. She was bitten on the ankle two weeks ago by a deadly brown recluse spider, and "thought nothing of it at the time." Now, a spokesman for the Sherman Oaks, California, Community Hospital said, Miss Kashfi had to undergo skin grafts to replace tissue killed by the spider's venom.

MARRIED: Romanian tennis star Ilie Nastase, 26, and French model Dominique Grana, 32, in a brief civil ceremony yesterday in Uccle, a Brussels suburb. A religious ceremony is planned next week in Bazoches-sur-le-Betz, south of Paris. They have announced their intention to live in Brussels.

A Northern Ireland man has won £238,027 in a British soccer pool, but his good fortune put him in such dread that his identity is being kept a strict secret. He fears that if his fortune became known publicly, he and his family would become targets for extremists in the province. "My family are worth more than all the money in the world," he told the betting firm. His check was being mailed to him.

A former Olympic marathon runner, Elias Jalayer, 30, of Iraq, has been ticketed in South Lake Tahoe, California, for running a red light—50 foot. Jalayer, an employee of a Lake Tahoe resort hotel, was in his truck stuck in traffic when the policeman charged him with "running against a red light."

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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